# Patent claims

#### 1. Compounds of the general formula (I)

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$$R^{6}$$
 $R^{7}$ 
 $R^{5}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
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 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{1}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{2}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{4$ 

in which

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represents O, S, SO, SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>, CHF, CF<sub>2</sub> or represents NR<sup>8</sup> in which X  $R^8$  represents hydrogen or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl,

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 $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are identical or different and represent hydrogen or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are identical or different and represent hydrogen, halogen, cyano, (C1-C6)-alkyl, CF3, CHF2, CH2F, vinyl or (C3-C7)-cycloalkyl, where at least one of the two substituents is not hydrogen,

 $R^5$ 

represents hydrogen, (C1-C4)-alkyl or halogen,

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represents a group of the formula  $-S-R^9$ ,  $-S(O)_n-R^{10}$ ,  $-NR^{11}-C(O)-R^{12}$ ,  $R^6$ -CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>13</sup> or -M-R<sup>14</sup>, in which

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 $R^9$ represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkenyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-arylmethyl or represents a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle having up to four identical or different heteroatoms  $R^{10}$ 

### n represents the number 1 or 2,

represents OR<sup>15</sup>, NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl,  $(C_2-C_6)$ -alkenyl,  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -arylmethyl represents a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle having up to four identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where the abovementioned radicals are optionally substituted by one, two or three identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, oxo, cyano, amino, NR<sup>18</sup>R<sup>19</sup>, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, optionally  $R^{20}$ -substituted (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-aryl, which for its part is optionally substituted by halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro or cyano, -O-C(O)-R<sup>21</sup>, -C(O)-OR<sup>22</sup>, -C(O)-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>25</sup>R<sup>26</sup>, -NH-C(O)-R<sup>27</sup> and -NH-C(O)-OR<sup>28</sup>, where

R<sup>15</sup>, R<sup>18</sup>, R<sup>19</sup>, R<sup>20</sup>, R<sup>21</sup>, R<sup>22</sup>, R<sup>23</sup>, R<sup>24</sup>, R<sup>25</sup>, R<sup>26</sup>, R<sup>27</sup> and R<sup>28</sup> are identical or different and each represents hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl which for their part are optionally mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-

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 $C_4$ )-alkoxycarbonylamino, ( $C_1$ - $C_5$ )-alkanoyloxy, a heterocycle or by phenyl which for its part is optionally substituted by halogen or hydroxyl,

and

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 $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkyl which may be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of mono- $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkylamino, di- $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkylamino,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, pyridyl or  $(C_6\text{-}C_{10})$ -aryl, where the latter for its part is optionally substituted by halogen, trifluoromethyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkoxy,

represent  $(C_3-C_8)$ -cycloalkyl or represent a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which contains one or two nitrogen atoms, where cycloalkyl and heterocycle are optionally substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

or

 $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 7-membered saturated, optionally benzo-fused heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by amino,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonylamino or phenyl,

 $R^{11}$ 

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represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkyl which may be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of mono-( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkylamino, di-( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkylamino, ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )-alkoxy, ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkoxycarbonyl, carboxyl, pyridyl and ( $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ )-aryl, where the latter for its part is optionally substituted by halogen, trifluoromethyl, ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkyl or ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkoxy, represents ( $C_3$ - $C_8$ )-cycloalkyl or represents a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which contains one or two nitrogen atoms, where cycloalkyl and heterocycle are optionally substituted by ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )-alkyl,

 $R^{12}$  represents straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>15</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or benzyloxy, where the aromatic radicals mentioned for their part may each be substituted up to three times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

represents  $(C_3-C_8)$ -cycloalkyl which may be substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy or phenyl,

represents  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl which may be substituted up to three times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_6)$ -alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino, trifluoromethyl and phenyl,

or

represents a group of the formula -OR29 or -NR30R31,

in which

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R<sup>29</sup> represents straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl,

and

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 $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  are identical or different and independently of one another

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aminocarbonyl, a group of the formula -NR<sup>32</sup>R<sup>33</sup>, 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl which contains up to 3 heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S,

may

straight-chain

be

branched

or

substituted

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or by phenyl, where phenyl is optionally substituted up to two times by identical or different substituents from

the group consisting of halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, tri-

fluoromethyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,

hydrogen,

which

represent

 $(C_1-C_{12})$ -alkyl

represent  $(C_3-C_8)$ -cycloalkyl which may be substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

represent  $(C_6-C_{10})$ -aryl which may be substituted up to three times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, trifluoromethyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, amino, phenyl and phenoxy,

or

represent a 5- to 7-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocycle which contains one or two nitrogen atoms and is optionally substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or an oxo group,

where

 $R^{32}$  and  $R^{33}$  are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, phenyl or (C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>)-arylsulphonyl,

or

together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 3- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which optionally contains up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S,

or

R<sup>30</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 4- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from

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R<sup>13</sup> represents a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, which is optionally substituted by one, two or three identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl, oxo, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, halogen, cyano, carboxyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, with the proviso that X in this case does not represent SO or SO<sub>2</sub>,

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or

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 $R^{13}$  represents the group -NR<sup>34</sup>R<sup>35</sup> in which

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 $R^{34}$  and  $R^{35}$  are identical or different and represent hydrogen,  $(C_1\text{-}C_8)$ -alkyl which may be substituted by  $(C_6\text{-}C_{10})$ -aryl, represent  $(C_3\text{-}C_8)$ -cycloalkyl,  $(C_6\text{-}C_{10})$ -aryl or represent 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S where aryl and heteroaryl for their part are in each case optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of hydroxyl, amino, cyano, halogen, trifluoromethyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkoxy,

carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl and mono- and di-

(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylaminocarbonyl,

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R<sup>14</sup> has the meaning of R<sup>10</sup> given above,

 $R^7$  represents hydrogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkanoyl,

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and

Z represents a group of the formula

$$A_a D R^{36}$$

in which

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A represents O or S,

a represents the number 0 or 1,

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D represents a straight-chain (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkylene group which may be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl and fluorine,

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and

 $R^{36}$  represents  $OR^{37}$  or  $NR^{38}R^{39}$ , in which

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R<sup>37</sup>, R<sup>38</sup> and R<sup>39</sup> are identical or different and each represents hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-cycloalkyl which for their part are optionally mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkanoyloxy, a heterocycle or by phenyl which for its part is optionally substituted by halogen or hydroxyl,

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates and hydrates of the salts.

2. Compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claim 1

X represents O, S, CH<sub>2</sub> or CF<sub>2</sub>,

in which

 $\boldsymbol{R}^{1}$  and  $\boldsymbol{R}^{2}$  are identical or different and represent hydrogen or methyl,

 $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are identical or different and represent hydrogen, halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $CF_3$ ,  $CHF_2$ ,  $CH_2F$ , vinyl or  $(C_3-C_5)$ -cycloalkyl, where at least one of the two substituents is not hydrogen,

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkyl, fluorine, chlorine or bromine,

 $R^6$  represents a group of the formula -S(O)2-R  $^{10}$  , -NR  $^{11}$  -C(O)-R  $^{12}$  , -CH2-  $R^{13}$  or -M-R  $^{14}$  , in which

 $R^{10}$ 

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represents NR<sup>16</sup>R<sup>17</sup>, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl or represents a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- to 10-membered heterocycle having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where the abovementioned radicals are optionally substituted by one, two or three identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, oxo, cyano, nitro, amino, dimethylamino, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl, phenyl, which for its parts is optionally substituted by halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro or cvano, -C(O)-OR<sup>22</sup>, -C(O)-NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-NR<sup>25</sup>R<sup>26</sup>, -NH-C(O)-R<sup>27</sup> and -NH-C(O)-OR<sup>28</sup>, where

 $R^{22}$ ,  $R^{23}$ ,  $R^{24}$ ,  $R^{25}$ ,  $R^{26}$ ,  $R^{27}$  and  $R^{28}$  are identical or different and each represents hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, (C1-C4)alkyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl which for their part are optionally mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonylamino or  $(C_1-C_5)$ -alkanoyloxy,

and

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R<sup>16</sup> and R<sup>17</sup> are identical or different and independently of one another represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl which may be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

or

represent  $(C_5-C_7)$ -cycloalkyl or represent a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which contains one or two nitrogen atoms, where cycloalkyl and heterocycle are optionally substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

 $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

attached form a 5- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by amino,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonylamino or phenyl,

 $R^{11}$  represents hydrogen, straight-chain or branched ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )-alkyl, benzyl, ( $C_3$ - $C_7$ )-cycloalkyl or represents a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which contains one or two nitrogen atoms, where cycloalkyl and heterocycle are optionally substituted by ( $C_1$ - $C_4$ )-alkyl,

R<sup>12</sup> represents straight-chain or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>)-alkyl which may be substituted by (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, phenyl, phenoxy or benzyloxy, where the aromatic radicals mentioned for their part may each be substituted up to three times by

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or

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represents phenyl which may be substituted up to three times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of (C1-C4)-alkyl, (C1-C4)-alkoxy, halogen, cyano, amino and trifluoromethyl,

or

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represents a group of the formula  $-OR^{29}$  or  $-NR^{30}R^{31}$ ,

in which

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represents straight-chain or branched (C1-C4)-alkyl, R<sup>29</sup>

and

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R<sup>30</sup> and R<sup>31</sup> are identical or different and independently of one another

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represent hydrogen, straight-chain or branched (C1-C8)alkyl which may be substituted by phenyl, which for its part is optionally substituted up to two times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, (C1-C4)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl and  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy,

or

represent phenyl which may be substituted up to three times by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, trifluoromethyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy and amino,

or

 $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- to 7-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain up to two further heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by amino,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkanoyl, aminocarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxycarbonylamino or phenyl,

 $R^{13}$  represents a saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic 5- or 6-membered heterocycle having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, which is optionally substituted by one, two or three identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl, hydroxyl, oxo,  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, halogen, cyano, carboxyl and  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

or

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R<sup>34</sup> and R<sup>35</sup> are identical or different and represent hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl, which may be substituted by phenyl, represent (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, phenyl or represent 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, where phenyl and heteroaryl for their part are each optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of hydroxyl, amino, cyano, halogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, carboxyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl,

M represents C=0, CH(OH) or  $CF_2$ ,

and

R<sup>14</sup> has the meaning of R<sup>10</sup> given above,

R<sup>7</sup> represents hydrogen, methyl or acetyl,

and

Z represents a group of the formula

$$A_a$$
  $D$   $R^{36}$ 

in which

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- A represents O or S,
- a represents the number 0 or 1,
- D represents a straight-chain (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)-alkylene group which may be mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of methyl, hydroxyl and fluorine,

and

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R<sup>36</sup> represents OR<sup>37</sup> or NR<sup>38</sup>R<sup>39</sup>, in which

 $R^{37}$  represents hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$ -alkyl or  $(C_3\text{-}C_7)$ -cycloalkyl which for their part are optionally mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkoxy,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $(C_1\text{-}C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonylamino,  $(C_1\text{-}C_5)$ -alkanoyloxy and a heterocycle,

20 and

R<sup>38</sup> and R<sup>39</sup> are identical or different and each represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl, which for their part are optionally mono- or polysubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, amino, carboxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)-alkanoyloxy, a heterocycle and phenyl which for its part is optionally substituted by halogen or hydroxyl,

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates and hydrates of the salts.

3. Compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claim 1

in which

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X represents O, S or CH<sub>2</sub>,

10 R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> represent hydrogen,

- R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are identical or different and represent methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorine or bromine,
- R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen,
  - $R^6$  represents a group of the formula  $-S(O)_2-R^{10}$ ,  $-NH-C(O)-R^{12}$ ,  $-CH_2-R^{13}$ ,  $-C(O)-R^{14}$  or  $-CH(OH)-R^{40}$ , in which
    - R<sup>10</sup> represents phenyl or represents 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, which radicals are optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, hydroxyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, carboxyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl,

or

represents the group -NR16R17, in which

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 $R^{16}$  and  $R^{17}$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocycle which may contain a further heteroatom from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

 $R^{12}$  represents straight-chain or branched ( $C_1$ - $C_6$ )-alkyl which is optionally substituted by phenoxy or benzyloxy,

R<sup>13</sup> represents 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl having up to three identical or different heteroatoms from the group consisting of N, O and S, which is optionally substituted by one or two identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, carboxyl and (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxycarbonyl, or represents the group -NR<sup>34</sup>R<sup>35</sup>, in which R<sup>34</sup> represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

and

 $R^{35}$  represents benzyl which is optionally substituted in the phenyl ring by hydroxyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl, trifluoromethyl, fluorine, chlorine or cyano,

R<sup>14</sup> represents a group of the formula -NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, in which

R<sup>41</sup> represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

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 $R^{42}$ 

or

may be substituted by phenyl,

represents hydrogen or represents (C1-C4)-alkyl which

attached form a 5- or 6-membered saturated heterocycle

which may contain a further heteroatom from the group consisting of N, O and S and which may be substituted

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R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are

by  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkyl,

and

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represents phenyl or naphthyl, which are optionally mono- or  $R^{40}$ disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, (C1-C4)-alkyl,  $(C_1-C_4)$ trifluoromethyl  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxy, cyano, alkoxycarbonyl,

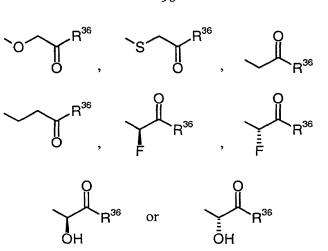
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 $R^7$ represents hydrogen,

and

Z

represents a group of the formula



in which  $R^{36}$  represents hydroxyl or the radical -C(O)- $R^{36}$  has the meanings of  $R^{36}$  given above for a group which, in the sense of a prodrug, can be degraded to the carboxylic acid -C(O)-OH or a salt thereof,

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates and hydrates of the salts.

10 4. Compounds of the general formula (I) according to Claim 1

in which

X represents CH<sub>2</sub> or, in particular, oxygen,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> represent hydrogen,

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are identical or different and represent methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, trifluoromethyl, chlorine or bromine,

R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen,

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 $R^{10}$ 

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represents a group of the formula  $-S(O)_2-R^{10}$ ,  $-CH_2-R^{13}$  or  $-C(O)-R^{14}$ ,  $R^6$ in which

> represents phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl or pyridazinyl which are optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, bromine, hydroxyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl, (C1-C4)-alkyl, (C1- $C_4$ )-alkoxy, carboxyl and  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl,

or

represents a group of the formula

$$-N$$
,  $-N$ ,

represents pyridyl, pyrimidinyl or pyridazinyl which are  $R^{13}$ optionally substituted by one or two identical or different substituents selected from the group consisting of (C1-C4)alkyl, hydroxyl, (C1-C4)-alkoxy, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano, carboxyl and (C1-C4)-alkoxycarbonyl, or represents the group -NR<sup>34</sup>R<sup>35</sup>, in which

> $R^{34} \\$ represents (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

and

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and

represents a group of the formula -NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, in which  $R^{14}$ 

> $R^{41}$ hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or represents  $(C_5-C_7)$ cycloalkyl,

and

 $R^{42}$ represents hydrogen or represents (C1-C4)-alkyl which may be substituted by phenyl,

 $R^7$ represents hydrogen,

and

Z represents a group of the formula

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in which  $R^{37}$  represents hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)-alkyl or (C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-cycloalkyl,

and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvates, hydrates and hydrates of the salts.

## 5. Compounds of the formula (Ia)

$$R^6$$
 $X$ 
 $R^3$ 
 $Z$ 
(Ia),

in which

X represents CH<sub>2</sub> or O,

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are identical or different and represent bromine, trifluoromethyl, ethyl, cyclopropyl and, in particular, methyl or chlorine,

Z represents a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH or -S-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH,

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R<sup>10</sup> represents phenyl or represents pyridyl which are optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl, hydroxyl and methoxy.

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6. Compounds of the formula (Ia)

$$R^{6}$$
 $X$ 
 $R^{3}$ 
 $Z$ 
(Ia),

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in which

X

represents CH<sub>2</sub> or O,

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are identical or different and represent bromine, trifluoromethyl, ethyl, cyclopropyl and, in particular, methyl or chlorine,

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Z represents a group of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH, -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH, -O-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH, -O-C[(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]-C(O)-OH or -S-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(O)-OH,

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and

R<sup>6</sup> represents a group of the formula -S(O)<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>10</sup>, in which

 $R^{10}$ 

represents phenyl or represents pyridyl which are optionally mono- or disubstituted by identical or different substituents from the group

consisting of fluorine, chlorine, cyano, trifluoromethyl, methyl,

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7. Compounds as defined in Claims 1 to 6 for preventing and treating diseases.

hydroxyl and methoxy.

- 8. Medicaments, comprising at least one compound of the general formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 6.
- 9. Process for preparing medicaments, characterized in that at least one compound of the general formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 6 is converted, using excipients and/or carriers, into a suitable administration form.
- 10. Use of compounds of the general formula (I) as defined in Claims 1 to 6 for preparing medicaments.
- 11. Use according to Claim 8 for preparing medicaments for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of arteriosclerosis, obesity and/or hypercholesterolaemia.
- 12. Use according to Claim 8 for preparing medicaments for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of disease forms which can be treated with natural thyroid hormone.
- 13. Method for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of disorders, characterized in that compounds as defined in Claims 1 to 6 are used.
- 14. Process for preparing compounds of the formula (I) as defined in Claim 1, characterized in that reactive phenol derivatives of the general formula (II)

 $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are as defined in Claim 1 and

PG

represents a protective group and

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V represents a binding or leaving group,

are reacted, if appropriate with isolation of the intermediates, or directly, with reactive phenyl derivatives of the general formula (III)

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in which

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are as defined in Claim 1 and

W represents a binding or leaving group and

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Z' has the meaning given for Z or represents OH, O-PG, SH, S-PG, or represents an aldehyde, cyano, carboxyl or  $(C_1-C_4)$ -alkoxycarbonyl group,

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